The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIII. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1882. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

The Sawtelle Prosecuting Attorney Preparing to Chase Their Plot into the Den of Investigation.

A Desperate Attempt to Get Material for Use During the Next Campaign.

Conclusive Statements of Two Important Witnesses in the Postoffice Inquiry.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES.]

THE POSTOFFICE INQUIRY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—[Special.]—Those who have paid close attention to the Postoffice inquiry and who learned considerably to the story of Capt. Pike, concern of the last week, express the opinion that this coverage the Star-Route ring will be the greatest sensation of the present session, while the greater portion of those who do expect upon the delving of some facts to long who could not come forth from the Senate ere to-morrow, but have held responsible for many things connected with the Corkhill expedition, and the indictment of Dorsey, Brady, and Rerdell, which brings us back to the session last June. Events, however, bring us back, all to accordance the same back for the former future.

[illegible]

Capt. Pike, the keeper of the last session Journal, was examined by the Court of Inquiry relative. There was no disagreement between himself and Corkhill. He answered the questions put to him in the most frank manner. Capt. Pike was asked if he had ever been approached by any one with a view to influencing his testimony before the Committee. He replied in the negative. He

NEW YORK.

Northern and Southern Cincinnati Escapes in a Long and Fierce Battle.

Representation of the West Shore Road Admitted to Castle Garden—The Road Too.

A Dukes Kill Gore-Wailing in High Life—Arrest of the Frauk Blaisen.

RAILROADS.

Indications that the Union Pacific "Played It Fine" on Its New Aiken.

The Northwestern Likely to Come Into the Present Pacific Combination.

A Grand Trunk Demand for Lower Red-Road Freight Rates.

The Union Pacific Said to Have Caught the Duck Inland and Milwaukee a Fat Peg to a Prop.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

A HOTEL CASE.

RAILROADS.

Completion of the Lethbridge Bridge, on the Grand Trunk Road.

POLITICS.

Ohio Liquor-Dealers and Iowa Democrats Considering the Prohibition Issue.

Pugh and Thurman Said to Have Formed a Combination Inimical to Payne.

Illinois Prison Officials Present the Strong Points of Logan and Hamilton.

OHIO.

SIDNEY, O., Dec. 1.—[Special.] The question of legislation for the control of the liquor traffic will be left to the decision of the Liquor-Dealers' Protective Association, which was organized during the last campaign to aid the Democrats in carrying the State. Prominent Democrats and the object of the meeting was to take some action to induce the incoming legislature to repeal the Scott law. It is argued the Democratic party should be consistent. The law was supposed that prohibitionists did not exist, but the prohibition leaders have succeeded in getting a large vote at the last election, which would not have been cast under ordinary circumstances. It is consequently given out by supporters of the Scott law that the Democratic party should be allowed to go back to the old law, which would not have given the prohibitionists any excuse for existing. The Democratic leaders who are opposed to the Scott law say that the Democratic party should not be allowed to go back to the old law, which would not have given the prohibitionists any excuse for existing. The Democratic leaders who are opposed to the Scott law say that the Democratic party should not be allowed to go back to the old law, which would not have given the prohibitionists any excuse for existing.

The following officers were elected:

President, J. J. Coleman; Vice-Presidents, C. C. Hamilton, J. C. Shelby, Lorenzo Beers, Secretary, Charles Hoover; Treasurer, W. H. Hayes; Executive Committee, W. H. Hayes, W. A. Hayes, J. C. Shelby, Harry Hoover, C. C. Hamilton, D. W. Harris, D. Hoover, and H. Hoover.

About 500 names were presented for membership. Another meeting will be held to-night.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—[Special.] The Middle States, Lake region and Ohio Valley, warmer, fair, light to fresh southerly winds, becoming variable.

For the Upper Lake region, partly cloudy weather, light local storms, winds backing to southerly, falling followed by rising barometer, and northerly winds.

For the Upper Lake region, partly cloudy weather, light local storms, winds backing to southerly, falling followed by rising barometer, and northerly winds.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—[7:53 a. m.] The following observations were taken at the same moment of time at the various stations:

Stations	Bar.	Ther.	Wind	Direction	Velocity	Weather
Alpena	30.12	22	NW	12	14	Clear
Cheyenne	30.12	22	NW	12	14	Clear
Chicago	30.12	22	NW	12	14	Clear
Cincinnati	30.12	22	NW	12	14	Clear
Cleveland	30.12	22	NW	12	14	Clear
Detroit	30.12	22	NW	12	14	Clear
Duluth	30.12	22	NW	12	14	Clear
Escanaba	30.12	22	NW	12	14	Clear
Grand Haven	30.12	22	NW	12	14	Clear
Green Bay	30.12	22	NW	12	14	Clear
Huron	30.12	22	NW	12	14	Clear
Indianapolis	30.12	22	NW	12	14	Clear
Kansas City	30.12	22	NW	12	14	Clear
Keokuk	30.12	22	NW	12	14	Clear
La Crosse	30.12	22	NW	12	14	Clear
Marquette	30.12	22	NW	12	14	Clear
Memphis	30.12	22	NW	12	14	Clear
Milwaukee	30.12	22	NW	12	14	Clear
Minneapolis	30.12	22	NW	12	14	Clear
Omaha	30.12	22	NW	12	14	Clear
Pittsburg	30.12	22	NW	12	14	Clear
Port Huron	30.12	22	NW	12	14	Clear
Rochester	30.12	22	NW	12	14	Clear
St. Louis	30.12	22	NW	12	14	Clear
St. Paul	30.12	22	NW	12	14	Clear
Toledo	30.12	22	NW	12	14	Clear
Vicksburg	30.12	22	NW	12	14	Clear
Washington	30.12	22	NW	12	14	Clear

Maximum temperature, 22°
Minimum temperature, 22°
Mean temperature, 22°
Total precipitation, 0.00 inches

EMMA DOD.

John C. Montgomery Confides and He Must Be Locomotived to Other Worlds—Mrs. Dodson's Legacy Secured.

BELVIDERE, Ill., Dec. 2.—[Special.] The Dod case was resumed at 9 o'clock, a. m. to-day, Judge Chamberlin, of the defense, gave notice that they would desire to have Miss Dod called again.

John C. Montgomery, one of the defendants, testified that he took two acres out of the defendant's farm at the time of the mortgage, June 30, 1891, he and his wife moved on the farm about 11 o'clock, after dinner the witness went over to the defendant's house and got some milk from Mrs. Dodd. Witness thought he left the latter's house between 2 and 3 o'clock, and went to the house of the defendant, and something in the hall, and then went to the east room, consisted of the house into a short time. The witness and his wife lived a mile and a quarter from the defendant's house. Witness and wife went to bed at 9 o'clock, and were called to John Dodd. They went to the defendant's house, and when they reached there saw the house. When they started to leave the house, they met the defendant coming in. Witness and wife went home, and then went to bed. Witness and wife went to the house, and when they reached there saw the house. When they started to leave the house, they met the defendant coming in. Witness and wife went home, and then went to bed.

Direct examination resumed by Attorney Dodge. Witness and wife went to the house, and when they reached there saw the house. When they started to leave the house, they met the defendant coming in. Witness and wife went home, and then went to bed.

Cross-examination by Attorney Dodge. Witness and wife went to the house, and when they reached there saw the house. When they started to leave the house, they met the defendant coming in. Witness and wife went home, and then went to bed.

Direct examination resumed by Attorney Dodge. Witness and wife went to the house, and when they reached there saw the house. When they started to leave the house, they met the defendant coming in. Witness and wife went home, and then went to bed.

Cross-examination resumed

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1884.

THE UNITED ANNUAL RETURN.

The annual issuing of the book and newspaper of Chicago, which has been a feature of the Tribune for many years, will be published Jan. 1. It has been in course of preparation several weeks. Its arrangement and scope for this year, as always in the past, are immediately under the direction of the managerial editor of THE TRIBUNE, who has given the system in accordance with which the work is done. Experience in such a publication only as they deal with the most complete and exhaustive the same time to year to year. It has been the constant aim of THE TRIBUNE not only to preserve the unity of each of the sections, but to make them as a whole harmonious and trustworthy record of the commercial growth of the city. This object will be more nearly realized in the forthcoming review than in any of its predecessors.

The issue of Jan. 1 will consist of twenty-four pages. A large number of extra copies will be printed, and they can be obtained at the counting-room by wrapped ready for mailing the day of publication.

A limited number of advertisements will be received, and applications for preferred locations should be filed as early as possible.

PRESIDENT HARRISON is in New York.

CLEVELAND has rather warmer weather, probably light snow.

ARCHBISHOP PERCHE, of New Orleans, died at 9:30 o'clock last night.

THE DEMOCRATS traveling men talk in convention at the Sherman House this afternoon.

SCHOOLS children are quarreling among themselves. The Czar can now entertainers them.

PITT got cent cotton Government bonds sold yesterday at 126, the highest figure ever realized.

THERE was a large attendance at the funeral of Rev. Geo. Emerson in Washington yesterday.

CONFEDERATES exchanged salutes among heroes and actors on the Board of Trade yesterday. The tendency of prices was downward.

HENRY WARNER, of the Methodist Diocese of Georgia, was married to Mrs. Lott, of Dayton, Ga., at that city yesterday. Bishop Simpson officiated.

A LOT of the books involved in the great failure at Providence, R. I., is printed elsewhere. A large number of men are on the streets out of work.

FURTHER exposure of the infamous practices by the Czar's police upon political prisoners are printed in a late issue of the *Will of the People*.

NEW schoolhouses are likely to be erected on Sterling and Union streets; on Ashley and Twentieth; on Nineteenth near Lincoln; on Polk and Sutton; on Warren avenue near Ashley; and on Walnut and Throop.

S. C. HUMPHREY, county Treasurer of the Parishes (S. C.) Institute for the Deaf, is a defaulter and fugitive from justice. He had served the faith (100) seven years, and stood his career by the theft of $50,000.

YESTERDAY the body of the defunct firm of Cleveland, Cunningham & Woodruff, having been removed to an adjoining room, was assigned for sale, upon such. The assignment put the lot out to investors before goods, of the body merchants and planet a nominal value of $500,000 thereon. The bidding to-day is the put-and-run up to $1, at which figure Burke, Walker & Co. were the purchasers. They paid $70,000 down and took the stuff.

IT SEEMS that since the only result of an investigation into the management of an unfortunate Arctic exploration is to find that the dead men were always to blame for everything. There is no old but correct guideline as to the comparative value of a dead lion.

CONGRESSMAN FRANCE, of the Eastern military post, arrived here yesterday and will meet the Western managers today. It is believed that neither the East nor the West really wants to continue the fight as at present carried on as to enlarge it into actual war.

GEN. ELLIOTT S. LATHROP, of Albany, N. Y., while traveling in Germany, killed his wife at Hanover Monday last and then attempted suicide. Gen. Latthrop and his wife to be numbered (in 1885 Miss Hattie was sitting in the box at Ford's Theatre when the assassin Booth entered and killed President Lincoln.

BOARD OF TRADE yesterday secured a decision from Charles H. Reed, formerly State's Attorney of Cook County, later counsel for the senate Cattons, and now a resident of New York City, where he has a law office. The husband and wife were married in 1861, and lived together twenty years. There are two daughters in their home, and Reed promises to pay $100 a year toward their support.

ALL the grave Democratic members are forming the big dog-fest of Congressional investigation, but the old heads regard the business with as great enthusiasm. In the past, when they were themselves enthusiastic on the subject of dog-eats, they ought too many of their own to. It is believed that the dates headlights and the big star-route "case" will furnish the basket for the Butcher stock to train his ears.

DR. DUNCAN declares that the French Company, Just, has been guilty of purchase of lots and other falsehood to what he has usually written about American gall. The man first to a mark started and a cotton-brained fellow whose utterances and acts as Minister of Public Worship did more to ruin Lesseps than any other agency connected with the statesman's short rule. Lesseps was not punished for pushing into publicity a case of so little principle.

LAST Monday night about 12 o'clock Gen. Grant, in leaving a Jefferson gift to the customers of the reference to them of the Grant residence in New York City, slipped and fell. He could not rise, and was taken to his bed, where he lay in great pain till yesterday. The injury received was principally in the left leg, one wrist sustained be not entirely for many hours. The information have rapidly extending, and no serious consequences are feared by the surgeon in attendance.

Commission of judgments aggregating about $10,000 were entered up yesterday against the firm of Hayward Bros. & Co. Contract & Co., of this city. The failure was precipitated by the action of a creditor of the Chicago creditors, who desired to anticipate a similar move on the part of New York claimants. But little excitement was caused in business circles. The liabilities are estimated at about $100,000, and it is believed the assets will not wholly satisfy the judgments already entered up.

HENDRICKS'S FIRE-FROM.

There will be some men who won't see anything funny in the Huntington correspondence—some good men who have a great family of helpmates, but, as is often the case with well-good men, a rather faint sense of the ludicrous will be so outraged by the episode with which the winners of public plunder and corruption are dressed that they wouldn't laugh if they could. Gould will not laugh when he reads Huntington's gas-and-salt clothes of the "wild speculator." Dillon will not laugh at the account of his "dashing" arrival and the outlandish description of how "Jay" he proceeded to be when Huntington called on him for the production of a contract he had promised. The "coup," and the "cold leg," and the "pounding," and the "slipping fellows," and "our men," and the other kinds to which Huntington pays his regards to none will not laugh when they see themselves drawn to the life for the rags and mirth of the public. Huntington will not laugh when he sees he will print the daily confidences of several years ago with a contidents. But the grim and saturnine assistance of the few who will see laugh will be more than made good by the universal guffaw of those who will laugh.

The public ought to have a good laugh out of this Huntington correspondence, for it is one last. It has put about one hundred millions (ten big 0). It is not often that the people are admitted to the confidential consultations of the great men who to them the commitment of accepting from them the offices and time of their money, and emptors of their land, and glorious privileges out of the proprietors of the State. But Huntington has let us all into the constitutional of the Big Four. The individual men of affairs who label what he repeatedly calls "the finest investment" with an almost hysterical promise has written out for publication without knowing it a series of interviews, not only with himself, but with his associates. He has given away their most precious words with a fulness far beyond the hopes of the most enterprising interviewer in his wildest dreams.

Huntington is a great talker-writer. Cleveland's letters as a contract look for the young who wish to become men of the world might now to be supplemented by all Huntington literature by Huntington letters. C. P. Huntington will always hereafter be held to stand for Centennial Prince Huntington. His epistolary facility has set up the delusion of the public and all other self-accepted a proposition through which we can see not only what he and his partners did, but what their innermost motives were. We are given more than the privilege of standing at the keyhole with the "dearest investment"; we are taken right into the room where Gordon, and Huntington, and Stanford, and Colton are talking in undertone about their "architectural statement" and their various little games. Had it not been that part of the Big Four trust to Collis Huntington and that Huntington shall to New York we should not have had consolidation documentary to print. "I write freely about all these things," says Huntington in one of his letters, "so that you may show them to the others, and they of course the letters will all go into the basket together." Here is one of the places where the keyhole comes in for the public—though hardly for Huntington. The letters do not go into the basket—and editors—all together, as Huntington meant they should. Colton was one of those men who have the troublesome habit of keeping things that it may be useful to keep in the house. The letters went into pigeon-holes, and now they are in these hundreds of newspapers that Huntington hates so much.

On the whole we think Huntington will come to the conclusion before long that it would have been just a little cheaper for him to have bought those letters from the widow of Colton, as he says he could have done, than to have let them go before the public. To see them in the keyhole at least of all does a leading man of affairs, a railroad magnate, the to be laughed at for telling of in-hunter to the newspapers. How is Huntington ever after a life of hard work spent in trying to dodge a pursuing crowd of "dearest investors" determined to find out what he was doing with the people's silver, the people's Legislature, the people's lands, and the people's money, and what he thought about them, coming out in the newspapers with it all. There is nothing in Government that compares with it. Even Jay Gould, whose "retained luck," Charles Knight, has longer Congressmen are hit, that he does not hit with an absolute of contempt. Gibson's case hardly grants to the wits of his house.

LABOR REFORM AND FARMER TAX.

Among the Congressional influences which will influence the revenue reformers in their effort to formulate and pass a tariff reduction bill will be the pressure for the repeal of the whisky and tobacco taxes. The internal-revenue of this tribute will be wanted from the Southern southern as a national duty. The Virginia Legislature, following the platform of the Democratic Convention of that State, has already demanded the total abolition of the internal-revenue system with the sole purpose of getting rid of the whisky and tobacco taxes, and more than one Southern newspaper has predicted that the Legislature of every Southern State, with the exception of Kentucky, will pass a similar resolution. The Democratic majority in the House will not be able to evade this movement if it be urged by the South practically as a whole; and it is under special obligations to give the matter serious attention, for the repeal of the whisky and tobacco taxes was the main measure which the Democrats proposed in the last Congress in addition to the specific bill proposed and finally passed by the Republicans.

The continuance of the internal-revenue taxes would amount to about as much as the annual surplus revenue of the Government, and, if agitation were there would be no objection to the tariff taxes without increasing the public debt. On the other hand, a material reduction of the tariff taxes, such as the Carlisle-Morrison wing of the party recommends, would put the repeal of the whisky and tobacco taxes out of the question. It is well said, therefore, that the two propositions are antagonistic, and if the proposed abolition of the internal-revenue system shall come to the front with a strong Southern backing the movement will prove to be the most formidable obstacle to the way of achieving the promised tariff reform.

The average Southern sentiment about the whisky and tobacco taxes is fairly represented by the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph and Messenger*, which says:

> The internal-revenue law is injurious, but not all. Because it imposes taxes and exercises petty and vexatious supervision over the manufacture and sale of products of no dangerous and subject to the Constitution. Because it is a tax upon the people, and not upon the property of the people. Because it is a tax upon the people, and not upon the property of the people. Because it is a tax upon the people, and not upon the property of the people. Because it is a tax upon the people, and not upon the property of the people.

The strength of protection has been largely in the hold which the heritage of the old Whigs gave the doctrine of "the home market" among the farmers. Hundreds of thousands of farmers imbibed from Henry Clay and from Horace Greeley the belief that even "prohibitive" duties were justified by high home or consumers, the millions of workingmen that would be drawn from the farms would suffice to consume on the spot all the products of the farm, and that the farmer would acquire easy and sudden wealth by selling to his selling prices the freights charged to carry his surplus to a foreign market. It was an alluring theory. It cannot be denied that we have given it a fair and even show. What have been the results?

In 1859 under a low tariff the exports of breadstuffs and provisions from the United States were $59,000,000; in 1860, after ten years of low tariff, they were $61,000,000. In 1862 the country entered upon the most thorough trial it has ever made of the doctrine of protection. The tariff of 1861 was made up to a degree of protection, and all the changes in it since, tardily excepting the late modest reform, have been under the inspiration of these protective principles. The share of it per cent in 1870 and dropped in 1879. Here then twenty-three years of practically unlimited helpfulness to the farmer which seem to enable the American farmer to sell his surplus at home prices and even to relieve him from the necessities to foreign competition does the good work they were advertised to accomplish?

In 1860 the exports of breadstuffs and provisions were $61,000,000. The next year was, that we would the new protective theory into operation, the exports of that branch to $61,000,000. With substantially the same home consumption they have been increasing ever since, until last year they amounted to the wonderful sum of $211,000,000. But the farmer has shared in all his products at better prices than the knights, according to promise? The farmer has been relieved from the effects of foreign competition which nature may put into the corn-crops of Dakota and Iowa and maintains in Liverpool invariably the price to gate for every bushel of wheat, and corn, and pork he has to sell? The farmer knows how to answer that question. He knows that there never was a time when he was more depressed and than now as the foreign market for the sale and price of his surplus.

The world has entered the manufacture from the lowest mark of European competition as the selling price of what he makes, but the farmer still has to take a price fixed by the competition of the wheat-lands of India and Russia and the cheap-grown of the Danube. He has his competitors as what he sells at home as well as the wheat abroad. The workingmen from that the tariff has not in any way relieved him from the competition of the laborers of Europe who are free to come in and undersell him in his own markets. The farmer feels that under a high tariff the main income of production by immigration has not been of foreign laborers to set up his cheaper but of foreign farmers to settle on our free lands and help give the home market with wheat, and corn, and beef at its expense.

The "home market" theory has not done what it was agreed it should, but exactly the reverse. To one of the protectionist theories that we have of low duties on. The tariff was to produce an immense exportation of manufactures and a home market that would consume all the food the farmers could raise. After twenty-three years of it our exports of manufactures are officially stated by the Bureau of Statistics to have been less than in per cent of all our exports for the last fiscal year. The breadstuffs of the "home market" theory is the worst of all. Including cotton and all the other products of the lands agriculture the exports have grown from $100,000,000 in 1860 to $211,000,000 in 1884—after twenty-three years' effort of a high tariff to build up a home market that was to take all that our agriculturists could produce. There are things the farmer who turned the location of high-tariff woollen from Henry Clay and the New York Weekly Tribune will do well to ponder over. They have been deceived, and the deception has cost them thousands of millions in extra price they have had to pay for their goods, tools, trades, and implements.

NO REPUBLICAN PARTY OF THE SOUTH.

The *Daily Dispatch*, printed at Austin, Tex., gives us being business view of the reasons why there is apparently no Republican party in the South, by which a union of Republican party capable of carrying States, and advocating by principles which have appeared in THE TRIBUNE cannot upon the same subject, says:

> It may be true, as THE TRIBUNE asserts, so far as Democratic South Carolina and Louisiana are concerned, that it is because of the Negroes going prepared to those States. It has been evidently made that if the Democrats of the United States had the power to prevent the colonization of Negroes in those States, they would do so, and that the Democrats of the United States and the people of those States would be willing to Congress from those States, in the event of the Democratic party. There is no doubt about that. Nearly all of the Democratic States have been carried by

FOREIGN.

The Terrible Experiences of Nihilists Confined in the Dungeons of Russian Prisons.

The Gladden Anchor to Sail a Course due to a New Gun Unincumbered Ball.

Attempts to Murder Passengers on French Railway Trains—Bullough Again Furnishes.

SUNDRY PERSONS.

A FORGE CONVICTED ONE CASE.

CRIMES.

ARRESTS.

ACCIDENTS.

Stanley Stanish.

THE LATEST SUICIDE.

A CHARGE AGAINST LAWYERS.

THE FAR WEST.

Bishop Warren, of Georgia, Married to a Cultured and Wealthy Denver Lady.

Railway Traffic in Colorado County Impeded by Snowdrifts—Trains Delayed by the Wind.

DENVER WARREN'S WEDDING.

FINANCIAL.

AGRICULTURE.

Preliminary Estimates of the Principal Crops in the United States this Year.

DR. DETWEIN.

Dr. Chamberlain on Prize the Statement that Dead Hogs Are Shipped Abroad.

THE GREATEST BOON

Ever Offered to Suffering Humanity.

Arend's Kumyss

MILK CHAMPAGNE

(TRADE MARK)

PAPILLON CATARRH CURE

SHIRTS

"Ready Made" and "Made to Order."

WILSON BROS.,

119 and 115 State st.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

12½ PERCENT DISCOUNT

ON

Men's, Children's, and Boys' Overcoats

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

"The Waterbury."

Stem-Winding Watch

Sold Over Great Surface,

Will be given free until January 1st, 1884, with every full suit, either Men's or Boys', coming at one and above.

PUTNAM

Not only gives the Watch free, as above stated, but will offer Bargains in Men's and Boys'

Business and Dress SUITS

That will command attention of the closest buyers.

Come and see how cheaply our salesmen are, and see how it seems to deal closer with the Manufacturers.

PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nothwest corner Clark and Kinzie sts.

MINER, HEAL & CO., Proprietors.

W. H. FURLONG, Manager.

Carson, Pirie & Co.,

Madison and Peoria sts.

THREE DAYS MORE

BEFORE STOCK-TAKING.

IMMENSE Sacrifice Sale!

SILKS, VELVETS,
DRESS GOODS, BLANKETS,
COMFORTABLES,
TABLE LINENS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS,
HOLIDAY GOODS,
AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

ONLY THREE DAYS,

Friday, Saturday, and Monday.

Carson, Pirie & Co.

COOK COUNTY PROPOSALS

FOR

MEAT, BREAD, AND MILK.

NOTICE.

Private Wires and Prompt Service.

J. T. LESTER & CO.,

25 & 27 Chamber of Commerce.

Stock Brokers
and
Commission Merchants.

Two Exclusive Private Wires to Wall-st.

ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL
TO
No. 128 La Salle-st.,
We will soon our present office,
No. 130 La Salle-st.,
From January 1st, 1884.
LOST, FIELD & COLBRON.

BUSINESS.

A Dull and Drooping Stock Market—Lower Money and Securities.

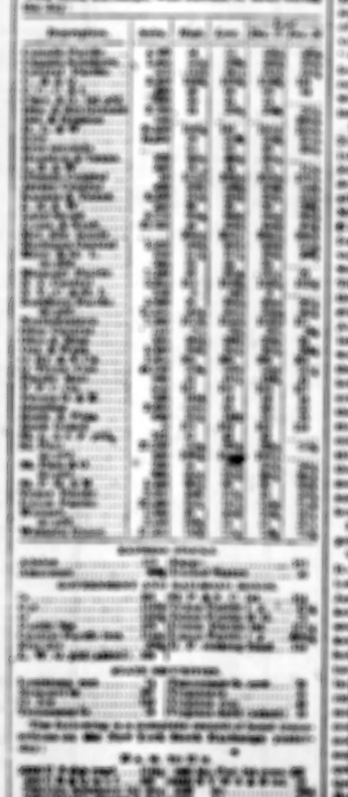
The Produce Market More Active, and Irregular—The Trading Was Mostly Local.

Early Weakness, Followed by a Partial Recovery in Grain, and Provisions Closed Stronger.

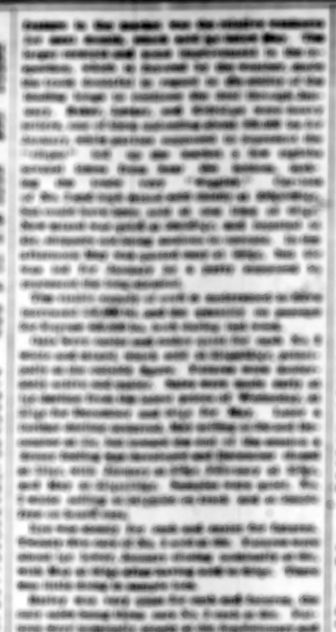
FINANCIAL.

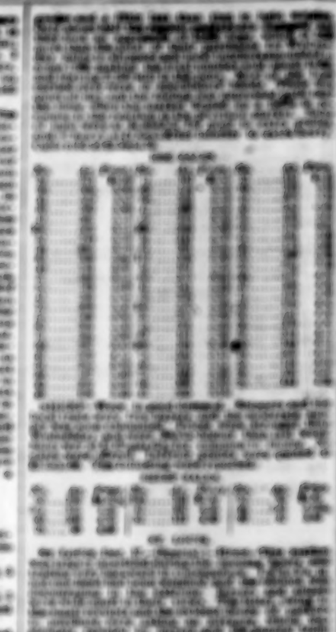
GRAIN.

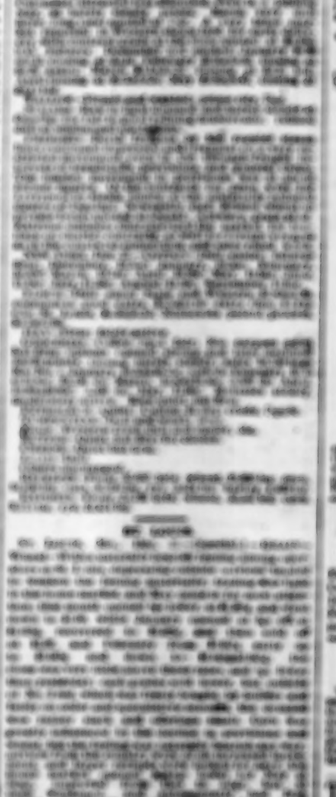
PROVISIONS.

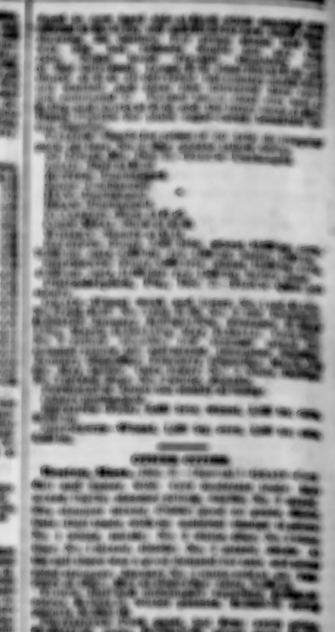


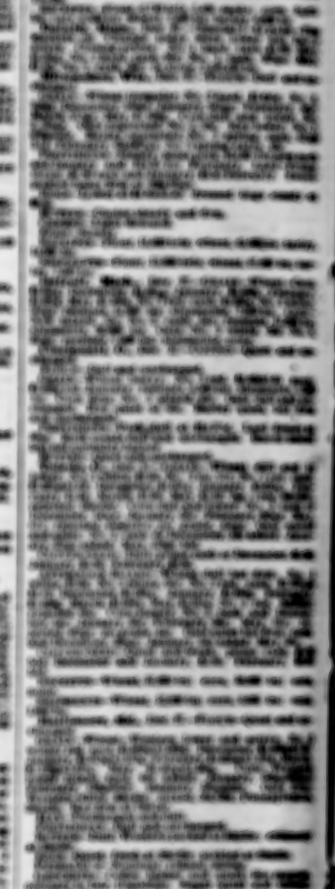
GENERAL MARKETS.











ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER

FOR RENT

COLEMAN HOUSE.

The St. Nicholas Hotel
NEW YORK.

PILES

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Carriages of Chicago Business-Supply Licenses Granted to Several Large Corporations.

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